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SADLER'S MISTAKE

IF CONTRACTOR domination of the State Government is to be avoided, it is evident that Lewis S. Sadler, Highway Commissioner, is not the proper man to nominate for Governor so long as he holds to his present views in this vital matter. Yet various contractors are believed to be favorable to the nomination of Mr. Sadler. They have contracts for building roads which they have obtained from him. Some of them are Senators who voted for road appropriations.

THE AGE OF CONFERENCES

THE possibility exists that the Administration of Mr. Harding may be characterized in history as the age of conferences. Certainly that title has been earned for the first part of his Administration. The call for a national convocation to consider the agricultural problems of the country is the third in the significant series which Mr. Harding has called to his attention. It was balanced in the middle by the Ward-Barnhart disarmament sessions.

"FOLK JAZZ"

"FOLK JAZZ," declares the president of the National Music Teachers' National Association, now meeting in Detroit, "is the attempt at an annual expression of the melting-pot of America. Given time it will develop into a form of national composition that will be the great French and German of the future."

INSPIRATION FOR THE LEAGUE

CONSIDERATIONS of expediency upon which it is needless to expatiate have excluded the League of Nations as a topic falling within the scope of the Disarmament and Pacific Conference. The silence observed on this point has been non-committal rather than ill-tempered. No damage whatever has been done by restricting the labors of the parley to the particular objects for which it was called.

conservatives with an instinctive feeling for national values and standards of beauty obvious without the application of subtle philosophy are naturally embarrassed. It may be said of jazz, however, that it might prove the basis of a national structure of music were its foundations discernible. The bang and clatter of trap orchestras is jolly enough and harmless enough, but if it is actually the genesis of folk music it would be pertinent to identify by title a single "rag" which has survived the charivari of, say, the last five years.

PENROSE

WHEN great figures in the world of politics pass finally from the stage, it is fitting that there should be a stir, much ceremonial homage and the public expression of tribute to their virtues. Their faults are momentarily forgotten, and all the outward show is of sorrow and mourning. So it is with Senator Penrose.

His sudden, and in a way pathetic, death away from home and surrounded only by strangers gives a dramatic touch to his passing which will do much to soften the asperities of political enemies which otherwise might have found tongue even in the hour of death. Indeed, if he had died suddenly in the full power of his away two years ago, before the tragic collapse which left him a broken, weakened invalid, it is hardly possible that the note of bitterness could have been suppressed. But as it is, one who had no previous knowledge of his career and personality might be led to believe from the words which are now spoken about him that he had never been one of the most cordially hated and vigorously denounced leaders in American politics.

Penrose was a great figure and as such could hardly have failed to win many enemies. He often merited them, but not always. Yet, whether deserved or not, he regarded them all the same—with a grim, unyielding, dogged determination never to admit mistake or defeat. He was a fighter for the things he wanted. He was ruthless, as every fighter must be who puts the desire to win above the love of exact principle. And these are qualities which are widely esteemed by practitioners in the affairs of government and politics.

Perhaps this phase of his character was the secret of his success as the leader of the Pennsylvania State machine in succession to Senator Quay—a place he held nearly eighteen years. Penrose owed little men. They were afraid of him. His anger was as big as his body and had to be contained. He had the force of a bull in the presence of lesser bodies, and this was as true of his brains as of his physique. He was tremendously able intellectually. At his prime no wit was more dreaded than his in the Senate. And his armor of cynicism made him proof against return bars that would have utterly pierced more sensitive souls.

It has been the habit to say that Penrose was unsocial, both in his opinions and in his personal contacts. It is true that he had few personal friends and that he was a solitary. But he was not always so. When the mood possessed him he could be as entertaining a companion as any club habitue. The amenities of life did not interest him, though. And as for his social opinions, they were of that coldly remote philosophy which regards the public as a multiple of units, a total in the vote column, a mass, a table of statistics, anything except so many human lives striving to work out their destiny.

If Penrose was the antithesis of his college mate, Roosevelt, in this respect, he was never cold in his zeal to protect the welfare of the business interests of the country as he conceived that welfare. In Congress and out he was the stalwart champion of all legislation intended to promote the prosperity of commerce and trade. Perhaps, in justice, it should be said that to him represented the highest type of consideration for the public, because he held that whatever enhanced the prosperity of business was enough to enhance the welfare of the people. In this belief he had the support of many self-consciously respectable citizens who would have spurned disdainfully the thought of soiling their hands in the muck of machine politics as he did.

Sprung of an aristocratic family, enjoying all the opportunities of education which wealth and a quick brain could grasp, and with a resume which, in his youth at least, gave him an immense advantage in his dealings with men, Penrose might have gone even into the White House if he had not secured a course less scornful of the humble voter and less dependent upon the crushing power of the steam roller. But he never complained, even when being hit hardest, and that showed what his admirers called courage or what his opponents called toughness.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Appointment of Major Warburton as Head of the Public Welfare Department Has Much to Commend It, and Success Will Probably Crown His Efforts

By SARAH D. LOWRIE
I VENTURE to say the person who was the most surprised at the Mayor's appointment of Director of Public Welfare, a post made vacant by the death of Mr. Ernest Tustin, was the new appointee himself, Major Barclay Harding Warburton. I have reason to know that he and other men and women in the city were exerting themselves to bring the merits of quite another citizen before the Mayor in the hope that he would regard their suggestions favorably. But in this case the Mayor made his own choice, firmly passing over all suggestions, Mr. Warburton's among them, and as he has had an opportunity now for six months to observe his new Director in the new and very difficult piece of work in the Department of Public Safety as Commissioner of Police, and as the office of the Commissioner was adjacent to that of the Mayor and the two officials were often in consultation, it is to be presumed that the new appointment was not decided upon by the Chief Executive of the city without plenty of knowledge of the man and of his power to make good.

MAJOR WARBURTON'S career has been a varied and picturesque one, and he has known life from a great many points of view. Some of his judgments have been rash and some of his acts have been precipitous, but he has kept throughout his enthusiasm and his generous impulses, and his successes have always been along the line of public-spirited and democratic enterprises.

His early career was spent in the military service of the United States Army, and he has since then concentrated his energies on his own work, which has been a varied and picturesque one. He has been a member of the Philadelphia Civic Association, and he has been a member of the Philadelphia Civic Association, and he has been a member of the Philadelphia Civic Association.

THE NEW YEAR

CIVILIZATION, said a recent essayist, is not a new thing, it is a growth and not a trick. Consequently the man who expects the year 1922 to become by some sleight of hand radically different from the year 1921 is doomed to disappointment. But if he will take thought for a moment or two of his own attitude toward life he will see what little ground there is for surprise that the things that have been and are being done in the world will be the same.

If nothing else enlightened him the joke that New Year's resolutions are should be sufficient. We do not keep the resolutions which would change our way of living. This is because they are resolutions to change our habits, and habit is the momentum of a man's whole past life. It takes a greater force than resides in the human will to change at once the direction in which that momentum is driving a man forward.

As the momentum of society is the sum of the momentums of the individuals which compose it, the general direction in which it moves remains pretty constant. Attempts have been made to force it at right angles from its old course, but they have never succeeded. They have been accompanied by wrecks like those which overtake an automobile trying to turn a sharp corner at sixty miles an hour. Inertia, that tendency to continue moving in the direction in which one has started, makes it difficult to bring about any changes. It takes a powerful external force to accomplish anything and that force is usually powerful enough to produce only a curve from the old direction—a curve of so long a radius that for years its variation from the old direction is hardly apparent.

An external force was applied by a Carpenter in Palestine nearly 2000 years ago. If we look back over the centuries we can see some evidence of a change in the direction in which society is moving. But if we look back to the beginning of 1921 society will seem to have made no progress toward better things. And at the end of 1922 the same thing will be substantially true. But the world does move on toward better things, and it is because of the conscious resolutions to avoid the old errors and the old injustices that men are making every year and because of the immortal idealism of youth, keeping alive a belief in progress.

As men grow old they lose their ideals, but the memory of the early beliefs remains, so that each generation is a little further advanced than the last. It has been said that the dreams of one generation become the realities of the next, but this is only partly true. If it were wholly true we should have a new world in thirty or forty years. But it is undoubted that such progress as we do make is due to those who, in the face of the most discouraging odds, have dared to dream of a better world than the one which we have.

We shall all have to continue to earn our daily bread this year as last, and we shall all hope that it may be a little easier to do it. And it begins to look as if this hope might be realized. Material prosperity, however, does not make the world better. It takes something more than that to make the world better, and that is spiritual discernment and a devotion to those things which it discloses. The Carpenter of Nazareth never talked through a telephone or rode in a steamship, an automobile or an airplane. The world has made greater material progress in the last century than in all previous recorded time. If its soul had expanded in the same proportion it would be a better place to live in.

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When you are out to do something in this world it is a awful chore to have to take the time to do something. I am really much more interested as well as more comfortable in the company of the contractors and even admirers of the young Theodore Roosevelt type. And if Major Warburton can help out of the Department of Public Welfare and yet give the politicians an equal chance to be heard by the radicals, it is a good thing. The city of Philadelphia is a very interesting place to live in, and it is a good thing that it is being run by a man who is so interested in the welfare of the city.



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. ELLIS OBERHOLTZER
On Pageantry
WHAT Philadelphia is missing a wonderful opportunity of gaining a world-wide reputation through a proper use of its natural assets for pageantry is the opinion of Dr. Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer, past president of the American Pageant Association, and director of the Philadelphia Pageant Association of Philadelphia and director of the great pageant of 1908 and the well-remembered historical play at Belmont in 1912.

Philadelphians' Natural Assets
And so it is, I believe, with many a one who had a part in that great dramatic representation of Philadelphia's glorious past, rank upon rank, in the mass finale, stretching all the way from the foot of Belmont Hill to the banks of the Schuylkill. If I could call that back before me as I see it, it would be worth all the rest of life.

Giving 'Em a Sample
"Ladies and gentlemen," said the chairman of the evening, "in a few minutes I shall introduce the gentleman who is to address you. It is not my function to describe you, but it is my function to tell you how good a speech you would have had to listen to were I the speaker and he the chairman."

What Do You Know?
QUIZ
1. Who said "democracy is the form of government in which the majority rule and the minority rights are protected?"
2. What is a strike in nautical language?
3. How many Carl Schurz?
4. What are the initials of the President of the United States?
5. What two West Indian republics are now under the administrative protection of the United States?
6. What is the origin of the phrase "speak of the devil and he will appear?"
7. What was the "apple of discord"?
8. In what book of the Bible is the story of Ananias and Sapphira related?
9. What is an anapest?
10. Where Lake Albert Edward Nyman?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz
1. The enabling act of 1907, authorizing the admission of West Virginia into the Union, was approved by President Lincoln on the condition that a provision for the gradual abolition of slavery should be inserted in the State Constitution. This was done in a revision of the instrument adopted in March, 1863.
2. France is the greatest wine-producing country in the world.
3. A holograph will is one written wholly by the testator whose name it bears.
4. Zebulon M. Pike was an American general and explorer who discovered the Rocky Mountains in 1806. He was killed in the War of 1812 in an assault on York (Toronto), Canada.
5. Eros is the Greek name of the god of love.
6. A rhumb is a line cutting all meridians at the same angle; a line followed by a ship sailing on one course. It is the angular distance between two successive meridians of the compass, eleven degrees.
7. "Good Americans when they die go to Paris" is a remark attributed by Oliver Wendell Holmes to Thomas G. Appleton. The observation is quoted in "The Autocrat at the Breakfast Table."
8. Kilauea in the island of Hawaii is the most active volcano in the insular possessions of the United States.
9. Valhalla was the final resting place of illustrious heroes in Norse mythology.
10. Spanglet in nautical language is the name of a ship sailing on one course.

SHORT CUTS

Political Jekylls are now woefully durable licks.
Watch night Saturday; morning alarm clock.
Nowadays Humpty Dumpty is into cold storage.
Bravo, Resolutions! A day some of them as chipper as when born.
With New Year revelers w their own it was a case of Hurrah!
The commuter who saves eight his dollar may blow it on five or six cents.
There are five hundred species in the United States, many of them native birds.
The earth is slowing down, say astronomers, but the flappers have not been informed of the fact.
Having been officially welcomed by the municipality the new year may now proceed to do its drudgery.
If pleasing penitential fare were alternated with the lash it may be that bandits would be discouraged.
"Adelaide Takes Steps to Banish Mosquitoes."—Headline. Probably decided, on second thought, to buy a screen.
Just because the farmer is the backbone of the Nation is no reason why the blot should be forever pulling the net payable.
There were no failures in the liquor business in Philadelphia last year. Probably all corralled by the prohibition-enforcement officers.
There was felicity in the description by Albert Sarant of the tilt between British and French delegates to the Washington Conference. A family quarrel, he called it.
The contractor bloc may have the best of intentions, but the State of Pennsylvania is not awarding paving contracts for highways for which the material is said to be preferred.
Among the good things 1922 promises are improved streets and parks, new South street bridge, new pier, better water supply, the starting of the big bridge over Delaware and Sesqui-Centennial preparatory work under way, and in the matter of being good as his word, 1922 will be as good as the best of us.
France is afraid of Germany and of Germany alone; and there is so much reason for her fear that much may be forgiven. There is evidence of her sincerity even in the deadlock she has precipitated since her determination to build submarines, as she well knows, has its natural corollary in the right of other signatory Powers to follow the lead she makes.
The way volcanoes are throwing ashes all over South America must be plum disconcerting to so careful a housekeeper as Mother Nature. No sooner does she get her feet clean than it is all but monkey there. She knows, none better, what monkey there is in the term terra firma; and any submergence of her old terra is no finer than a dish of gelatine.
Everything points to young Nineteen-Twenty-Two making a financial, industrial and commercial success of himself. Experts in infant years are united in this belief. They point out that heredity is in his favor. Many of his ancestors have made notable comebacks after bad breaks made by their immediate progenitors. Environment, they also declare, looks promising. The winter of present discontent will harden him; the spring of hope will set the sap of confidence flowing in his veins; and the glorious summer of work well done will prepare for him an autumn of bloom. Therefore, keep your eye on this youngster. He is going to amount to something.
Q. E. D.
Even as a group of cells will man create. And set him striving for some shining goal. Man from a living thought evolved a State. A sentient thing, a creature with a soul. Since man's no better than his cells, why then,
No State can'er be better than his man.
G. A.